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1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
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2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.
8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
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CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, January 22nd.

BRITISH MOTOR LAUNCH ROBBED.

The Civil Governor has received a complaint from the British Consul stating that when the motor-boat of the Asiatic Petroleum Company was on her way to Kongmoon, a number of robbers went on board, further kidnapped an engineer and several of the staff and took away 600 empty tins. The Civil Governor has instructed the local officials to arrest anyone suspected of this outrage.

MONEY FOR GENERAL LUNG.

The Civil Governor's Yamen received a telegram yesterday from the Ministry of Finance instructing it to pay to General Lung a sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of starting the mineral service which has recently been approved by the Peking Government. The Civil Governor has already given instructions to the chief of the Financial Bureau to make this payment.

MILITARY GOVERNOR RESUMES DUTY.

It is reported that the Military Governor, Luk Wing-tung, has now fully recovered and has addressed a telegram to the Central Government reporting that he is resuming his duties. It is understood that the Civil Governor has abandoned his intention to leave Canton.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

GARAGE MANAGER'S ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.

At H.B.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on the 18th inst., before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, P. J. Howard, secretary and general manager of the Central Garage Co., was charged with embezzling the sum of \$455.67, the property of the Company, in June last.

M. G. H. Wright, who appeared for the prosecution said that the sum appearing in the complaint was a comparatively small one, but it appeared from the statement which had been compiled by the company's auditors that the total amount of the defalcations was in the neighbourhood of £12,000, and further charges would be preferred. The company's auditors had been working assiduously ever since the first of the month—in fact they had had three men at work trying to arrive at the true state of the position of the accused. The prosecution were impelled to launch their complaint a little earlier than they expected to do as they had reliable information the day before that the accused was leaving Shanghai almost immediately, and, owing to the very irregular state in which the books had been kept and the way in which the company had been managed by the accused, he was not in a position to proceed. Counsel asked his Worship to grant a remand until Saturday morning.

His Worship:—The charge is a charge of embezzlement?

Mr. Wright:—At the moment, but it may be necessary either to amend or add other charges under section 20 of the Larceny Act of 1916, which will be a charge of conversion.

Det. Sergt. Menningway said he received the warrant for execution on Wednesday and arrested the accused at his residence, 598 Avenue Joffre. Witness read the warrant to him and the accused replied:—"What can this be! I don't understand it at all." He was then taken to the Police Station.

His Worship:—Have you any question?

Defendant:—The only thing is that I should like to be allowed to consult a lawyer as soon as possible.

Defendant was remanded in custody to the British Gaol until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and informed that he would be given an opportunity of consulting a lawyer and he would then be able to make an application for bail, if he thought fit, upon giving notice to the prosecution.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

PROJECTED HOME LOAN OF \$200,000,000.

The Bill framed by the Ministry of Communications for the flotation of a home loan to the amount of \$200,000,000 was sanctioned by the Cabinet on January 18th, (says the Chinese Press) and immediately afterwards forwarded to Parliament for approval. According to Min Kuo when I was in Peking, I did express much optimistic views on the political situation; but this time when I come up to the Capital again, I feel that good old time has gone. Indeed, when a comparison is made between the present and the past, I must say that the time in the last and 2nd years of Min Kuo was the time of Tang and Yu Dynasties. At that time there was still some object and purpose in various journalistic works, and, although the political situation was not very satisfactory, there was still some systematic working in it. If we do not try to improve the condition, the future of our Country will be extremely gloomy. It is now a high time for our journalists to arouse themselves to perform their duties. They should not seek their individual interests, but should fix their policy and work for the betterment of the general situation. As soon as a man seeks only for his own individual interest, he becomes a tool of the unscrupulous, who will turn him into a great course to society. Therefore, unless our journalists reform themselves and begin their work all over again, their newspapers will only be instrumental in destroying the morality and interests of our society in this 20th Century, when all countries and their peoples are struggling hard for existence.

(1) The loan is solely to be devoted to the development of all kinds of works under the Ministry of Communications.

(2) The amount of the loan is to be \$200,000,000, to be floated in four equal parts, the first part of \$50,000,000 to be issued from March 1st to August 31st, 1917.

(3) The principal purposes for which this loan is raised are the redemption of the Cheong-Chai-Yuan Railway, the completion of the extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the establishment of timber factories, car factories, iron foundries, electricity works, shipyards and godowns.

(4) The bonds are to be of three denominations, viz: \$1,000, \$100 and \$10.

(5) The loan is to be issued at not less than 94.

(6) Interest is to be 6 per cent, per annum.

(7) Redemption at the end of 10 years.

(8) The interest is to be guaranteed by earnings from existing railways, telephones, and other services under the control of the Ministry of Communications.

(9) The redemption of the first part of the loan is to be made with the profits of the Peking-Hankow and other railroads.

CHINA AND A STATE RELIGION.

PROTEST BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

In reference to the proposal to establish Confucianism as the State religion of China the following appeal has been issued by Delegates from the Catholic Episcopal, Anglican, Presbyterian, American Board, Methodist, London Mission and Independent Churches, representing 3,500,000 Christians throughout China:—

"Fellow Countrymen:—For two years the Government of China has been considering the Laws that should be enacted in a Constitutional Government. Among these is one which deeply concerns the welfare of our country. We refer to Section XIX, Art. 2, in which it is stated that Confucianism is the only basis of true morality and ethics. It is proposed to incorporate this in the Constitution of the Chinese Republic.

"For two thousand years China has possessed no Constitutional Government, but our people have been free to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. Confucius was one of China's honored sages; but morals and ethics existed before his age, and while we do not mean to disparage his moral teaching, we wish to point out that the passage of such a law would have a deleterious effect upon our people and our country. Among the evils and dangers of such an unjust law we mention four:—

1.—It would revive the old monarchic idea.

2.—It would create afresh the inviolable pre-Republican distinction between "the people" and Christians.

3.—It would bar the progress of true democratic principles.

4.—It would cause violent strife between the people represented by our five-colored flag, who belong to various religions.

"We fail to see why our Government should at this time foist upon us this law which favours one single cult. With the experience of history in the West during the middle ages, why should this apple of discord be flung among our people to create disturbance and ill-feeling?

"The late President was in favour of a monarchy; but he is dead and his ideas of absolutism have passed away. This proposed law smacks most disagreeably of effects monarchism, and we trust that our Chinese people will agree with us that it should not be enacted. And this appeal is made to you brethren and fellow-countrymen in order that our country may be kept from strife and discord and enabled peaceably to pursue her way along the path of progress."

THE PRESS OF CHINA.

MR. LIANG'S STRICTURES.

Replying to the toast of his health as a banquet given in his honour by the Chinese Press Association on the 13th inst., Mr. Liang Chi-chao said:—

"Although I have always been engaged in political affairs, I have never for the past twenty years severed my connection with newspapers. I have always respected journalistic work, as I know that the progress of the civilization of a country is to be judged by the number of newspapers and their circulation. Twenty years ago I used to say that 'if there were ten Chinese newspaper offices in the Capital, there would be a great change in China'; but now there are about 60 newspaper offices in Peking. However, we are sorry to acknowledge that we are not at all satisfied with their work. It has always been said that the duties of newspapers are to check and direct the actions of the Government and to educate society. Have our newspapers performed these duties? Newspapers should be the picture of society which they represent; but the majority of newspapers of the country are not so. We have always seen films on the facts of history, or other incidents, screened in moving picture theatres, but everyone knows that these are not real facts of history; but the works of the imagination of the employees of the film company. I am sorry to say that a certain portion of our journalists are men who have sold their pen to unscrupulous parties, or political leaders. It must be declared that their pen does not give a right portrait of society, and they are exactly like the employees of the film company which has never ceased to produce the mere works of imagination. Therefore, the less credit given to their reports the better. In the first and second years of Min Kuo when I was in Peking, I did express much optimistic views on the political situation; but this time when I come up to the Capital again, I feel that good old time has gone. Indeed, when a comparison is made between the present and the past, I must say that the time in the last and 2nd years of Min Kuo was the time of Tang and Yu Dynasties. At that time there was still some object and purpose in various journalistic works, and, although the political situation was not very satisfactory, there was still some systematic working in it. If we do not try to improve the condition, the future of our Country will be extremely gloomy. It is now a high time for our journalists to arouse themselves to perform their duties. They should not seek their individual interests, but should fix their policy and work for the betterment of the general situation. As soon as a man seeks only for his own individual interest, he becomes a tool of the unscrupulous, who will turn him into a great course to society. Therefore, unless our journalists reform themselves and begin their work all over again, their newspapers will only be instrumental in destroying the morality and interests of our society in this 20th Century, when all countries and their peoples are struggling hard for existence."

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SPORT.

SHOOTING.

POLICE AND POLICE RESERVES.

There was an informal shooting contest at the King's Park range on Tuesday between teams selected from Police and Police Reserves assembled on the range. Four teams were organised under by Sergt. Grimmett, Inspector Grant, Mr. Franks (A.S.P.), and Mr. McLennan, and after an interesting afternoon's sport the team captained by Sergt. Grimmett won on the total score by a margin of 17 points over the runners-up, Inspector Grant's team. Spoons were presented to the members of the winning team by Mrs. Kent, Inspector Grant won a cigarette case for putting up the best individual score, 87, Sergeant Grimmett coming second with 86, and winning a cup, while Sergt. Devney was third with 83 points, and he was presented with a spoon. Mr. McLennan, an "outside" visitor, made a fine score of 89, open sight, for which he received a special prize.

The team scores were as follow:—

Practice.	Grimmett's Team.	Grant's Team.	McLennan's Team.	Frank's Team.
200 individual	163	137	173	133
300 snapping	68	63	51	30
300 running man	30	27	27	24
400 individual	170	179	156	146
600 individual	102	149	88	98

Total 622 805 607 432
Mr. T. H. King (A.S.P.), Mr. Gegg, and Inspector Kent acted as register-keepers, and Sergt. Pitt, who organised the shoot, had charge of all the other arrangements, which were entirely successful.

CRICKET.

PROLETARIATS AND PEDAGOGUES.

Teams under the above title met on the Club Ground on Tuesday, and following an interesting contest, the Pedagogues won by three wickets and one run. Scores:—

E. J. R. Mitchell, c Edwards, b Kay	1
R. P. Threshfield, lbw., b Kay	0
F. D. Bisseker, b Kay	4
J. V. Braga, c Wright, b Kay	20
Comm. Gibson, b Kay	4
B. D. Evans, c Bird, b Kay	4
H. H. Taylor, b Braysbay	4
M. M. Maas, not out	9
R. Kennedy, c Fane, b de Rome	7
F. Sutton, c and b de Rome	6
E. W. Hamilton, c Brown, b de Rome	1
Extras	12
Total	75

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kay	9	1	30	6
Bird	4	0	16	0
Braysbay	7	2	8	1
De Rome	2.3	0	8	3

PEDAGOGUES.

R. Ponsonby Fane, c Bisseker, b Hamilton	3
A. O. Brown, b Maas	3
K. Braysbay, c Hamilton, b Maas	3
F. J. de Rome, lbw., b Hamilton	34
F. A. Redmond, b Hamilton	6
G. E. Marley, b Hamilton	6
R. G. Southerton, lbw., b Hamilton	1
J. D. Wright, b Maas	12
R. E. O. Bird, not out	16
E. J. Edwards, b Hamilton	0
W. Kay, b Hamilton	0
Extras	4
Total	95

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	15.4	6	23	7
Maas	12	1	48	5
Braga	2	0	18	0

In the second innings the Proletariats scored 145 (Gibson 39, Braga 28 and Mitchell 26), and the Pedagogues 124 for seven wickets (Marley 53).

CIVIL SERVICE v. C.R.C.

These teams met on the Civil Service ground yesterday, the game ending in a draw. Scores:—

Wong Po Keung, b Wiltchell	7
Wei Lei Son, c and b Southern	14
Ng Sze Kwong, c and b Wiltchell	0
H. Ching, c and b Southern	4
Un Hew Fan, b Southern	50
G. Lee, not out	23
Yew Man Chun, b Ling	26
A. Kew, b Ling	9
Mok Hing, b Ling	11
R. Chan, not out	6
Yang Shuk Ping, did not bat	0
Extras	14

Total (for 8 wickets)

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Southern	13	3	63	3
Wiltchell	11	0	54	2
Ling	7	2	18	3

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. C. Wiltchell, c and b Lee	31
D. Goodall, hit wicket	26
E. W. Dawson, b Un Hew Fan	18
R. G. Southerton, lbw. Un Hew Fan	5
C. F. Mason, run out	6
C. Tacchi, not out	3
F. W. Franks, not out	6
H. W. Edmunds, F. S. Ling, O. Sara and P. F. Lumble did not bat	0
Extras	10

Total (for 5 wickets)

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Ching	4	1	5	0
Un Hew Fan	12	3	28	2
G. Lee	6	1	23	1
Yew Man Chun	4	0	13	0
Ng Sze Kwong	7	0	23	1

MARRIED TOO GOOD FOR SINGLE.

The attraction on the Hongkong C. C. Ground yesterday was a match between the Married and Single members of the Club, in which the bachelors were soundly beaten. Bating first, the Singles put up 161, thanks to a good opening by Mitchell and Grey. The Married opened weakly, but so soon as Marley and Gibson got together runs came freely. Marley, especially, went in to do great things. He hit all round the wicket with much force, and was still batting when the last man went in. In the end he was out to a simple catch. Marley scored 156 by means of very fine batting, and during this innings, gave two hard "lives". The 186 was scored in about two hours, and the total included four sixes and twenty-three fours. With one of his hits Marley placed the ball in the bowling ally doorway of the Hongkong Club. The Married players were not dismissed until 307 runs had been scored, the bachelors thus suffering a very severe defeat. Scores:—

E. J. R. Mitchell, c and b Marley	27
It. E. H. Gray, c and b Gibson	45
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Evans, b Marley	11
W. H. Stapleton, c and b Marley	0
F. J. de Rome, c Gibson, b Marley	24
R. E. O. Bird, c and b Marley	0
R. Kennedy, c and b Gibson	0
L. D. McNicoll, c Gibson	1
M. M. Maas, not out	8
E. W. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Redmond	35
L. Hodge, c Sutton, b Redmond	8
Extras	3
Total	161

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Evans	4	0	32	0
Morgan	4	0	10	0
Marley	12	0	70	5
Taylor	4	0	18	0
Gibson	9	3	18	3
Redmond	1.3	0	11	2

J. V. Braga, b Hamilton	4
B. D. Evans, c Kennedy, b Hamilton	11
G. E. Marley, c de Rome, b Bird	16
Comm. Gibson, b Bird	21
F. E. Redmond, b Bird	10
R. McNicoll, c and b Bird	0
H. H. Taylor, c Bird, b Hamilton	30
Lt. Col. Morgan, c Hamilton, b Gray	11
J. P. Robinson, c Hodge, b Bird	25
S. E. Green, run out	6
F. Sutton, not out	11
Extras	22
Total	307

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	18	0	84	3
Bird	16.2	2	83	5
de Rome	6	0	43	0
Maas	1	0	20	0
Gray	4	0	41	1
Kennedy	2	0	14	1

Bowled a no-ball.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

CIVILIANS v. SERVICES.

This match took place on the Club Ground on Tuesday before a fair attendance. The Civilians were the first to score, their outside right cleverly beating Lawrence, and passing the ball across the goal-mouth. Clemo, running up, managed to propel it towards goal with his body, completing the effort by just reaching it with his toe and turning it into goal past the goalkeeper. Cleaves equalised for the Services and before half-time, Jones added another. At the interval the score was 2-1 in favour of the Services.

There was no further scoring in the second half although there were several exciting periods in both goal areas. On one occasion the ball was within a few yards of the Civilian goal for about two minutes, travelling from head to head, Davies twice testing the goalkeeper. Cox for the Services played a fine game at outside left and put in dozens of excellent centres. The outside right of the Civilians was also good, showing good judgment with his centres. Davies, who did a lot of running about, especially in the first half, was well looked after, and his efforts were rewarded for the most part non-effective. Result—Services 2, Civilians 1. Referee—Mr. Wright. Linesmen—Mr. Banks and Mr. Bowles.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.E. v. K.S.L.I.

The Shropshires had a far from representative team out for this match at the Happy Valley yesterday, but so well did they play that, until well into the second half, the game seemed a fairly certain thing for them. It was scarcely a minute after the start when Davies, at outside left, put in a lovely centre. Braddock gained possession and drove the ball into the net past Wilkinson. The game was a fast one the ball travelling from end to end very quickly. The second point also came from a centre by Davies. Three men were in readiness for the opportunity. Machin just managed to get to the ball and touched it with his foot past the goalkeeper. Half-time arrived with the Shropshires leading by two goals to nil.

After the interval the Engineers made a great effort to save the game, and although Clayton and Simpson were doing splendid work Pritchards was soon called upon. The Sappers forced a corner, and the ball came to Millard, who had no difficulty in putting it into the net. White equalised with a long shot that was great struggle for the winning goal, but although both sides on several occasions came very near to scoring no further point was registered. Result, R.E.—2, K.S.L.I.—2.
R.E.—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Hopton, Smith and Richards; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce. K.S.L.I.—Pritchards; Simpson and Clayton; Heon, Rigby and Parker; Braddock, Hammett, Machin, Trumper, and Davies.
(Continued on Next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STAMP COLLECTING CRAZE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With all respects I would like to inform the Postmaster-General, of a rather objectionable action supposed to have been committed by "somebody" in the G.P.O. at your end.
Hongkong stamps, surcharged "China," are now in use in the British Post Office here, as, in nearly all the other B.P.Os. in China. It happened that, in connection with a letter written to Hongkong last week, one of these new stamps was used for postage and my correspondent, to his great surprise, writes to say that although he received the letter, the long-expected new stamp was not to be found on the envelope. The stamp having thus inexplicably disappeared, he believes it must have been removed to gratify the ambition of some "philatelist," a clerk of postman.
Perhaps some stringent steps may be taken to preclude any further abuse of the kind, and, if possible, lead to the discovery of the real culprit, otherwise future delivery of commercial and private correspondence cannot be guaranteed by reason of the fact that it may be delayed or detained altogether by that unknown "somebody" who is after the new stamps used for postage of same.—
Yours, etc.,
DISGUSTED.

Swatow, 2nd January, 1917.

R.G.A. v. VOLUNTEERS.

This United Services League match took place in the Club ground yesterday, neither team being at full strength. The only goal scored was obtained in the first half. Smith, who was playing well at centre half for the Gunners, took the ball up the field and passed to Taylor who was nicely placed. The latter had no difficulty in finding the net with a shot which gave Goldenberg no chance.

After the interval the Volunteers broke away and the R.G.A. goal was soon in danger. McTavish had hard lines with a good shot, and shortly afterwards, Robinson almost scored. Rogers tried a long shot which went a little wide, and immediately afterwards Atwood ran out and robbed Walker as he was preparing to shoot. The final whistle sounded with the Gunners around the Volunteer goal but their effort to increase the lead was fruitless. Result: R.G.A. 1; Volunteer 0. Teams:—

R.G.A.:—Atwood; Cagle and Dickenson; Gorman, Smith and Edgeler; Youngman, Jones, Taylor, Leighton and Halls.

Volunteers:—Goldenberg; Black and McKie; Rodger, Stewart and Bailton; Robinson, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Purves.

Referee: Mr. Bowles.

2ND DIVISION.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. R.E. (RES.)

There was only one match in this division at the Valley yesterday, both the Navy and the 83rd Coy. R.G.A. failing to put in an appearance. The Staff and Departments met the R.E. (Res.) on the Club ground and gained a somewhat easy victory, although in the latter stages the Engineers improved wonderfully and had the Staff not been so far ahead might easily have managed a win. Stephens opened the scoring for the Staff, from a corner. Shortly afterwards Davies had an opportunity from a free kick just outside the penalty area but he muddled the kick and the ball was cleared. Steele netted the Staff's second with a fine shot, and before half-time a pass from Steele left Darricott nothing to do but score. The Staff and Departments were three goals up at the interval.

The Staff and Departments were hardly the better team by three goals, but before the Sappers could get going Stephens had scored a fourth with a good shot. Then the Engineers improved wonderfully and a good effort by their right wing gave Allen a chance to tie the scoring. Shortly afterwards Boff tried a long low shot which Pritchards somehow managed to let roll between his legs. The game finished with a win for the Staff and Departments by four goals to two.
Referee: Mr. Wells.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
R.G.A.	7	4	2	1	5	3	9
H.K. Volunteers	6	4	2	0	10	4	8
R.E.	5	1	1	3	9	6	3
K.S.L.I.	5	1	2	2	7	8	2
Navy	5	1	4	0	3	13	2

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEER "B" v. 88th COY. R.G.A.

The Volunteer "B" team to meet the 88th Coy. R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day (Thursday) will be as follows:—Edmonds; Hickling and Bailton; Haskett, Martin and Wiltchell; Kay, Stalker, B. D. Evans, Schnepel and Rouse.
Bully-off, 4.45 sharp. Volunteers in khaki.

THE BURNS DINNER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I notice from your "Random Reflections" column on Tuesday that a correspondent, described as a "facetious," has been writing anent the Burns dinner to-morrow night, suggesting that the managers of that function might arrange to provide facilities for "poor Sassenachs" having a "gallery view" of the proceedings at a charge of \$10 per head, the proceeds to be devoted to the inevitable War Charities, which cover such a multitude of sins and are made the excuse for much that would otherwise be reprehensible in these war times. He has been informed, he says, that "it would be quite worth the money to learn how to deal with a \$2 dinner to the smallest advantage to the caterer." He professes ignorance of what is exactly meant by this, but in the next sentence proclaims that he does know what is meant by announcing his readiness to pay \$10 for a "mere glimpse" of the proceedings, in order to see how we Southerners differ from our Scotch friends when it comes to getting our money's worth." Now, sir, I think the Committee managing this Burns' anniversary function should take this Sassenach—whose thirst for knowledge runs to the "hanging" of a \$10 note for a "mere glimpse" of a company of Scotsmen dining—by the hand, provide him with a free ticket, and place him cheek by jowl with the Chairman, from which vantage point he would be able to get not only a "view" of Scotsmen doing justice to a \$2 dinner, but be able to do it to himself and make mental comparative notes. I venture to aver that the northerner would not suffer in the comparison, and that our Sassenach friend would rise from the feast with greatly modified opinion as to the predilection of the Scot to get more than his money's worth at the expense of the caterer, to the existence of which he delicately hints. But he need not attend a Burns anniversary dinner to get enlightenment on the point. Let him have dinner occasionally at any hotel or restaurant, where there is a fixed charge, and, if he is at all observant, and not too prejudiced, he will reach the same conclusion. But I doubt the sincerity of his expressed desire for enlightenment or for the swelling of the War Charities funds. His letter seems to me to be a serving-up of the old legend regarding the intimate relationship of the Scot with mean-mindedness, which has been so often exploded. Evidently it dies hard, and is only scotched, not killed. I smell a rat in the mention of the price of the dinner, so deffly and so casually, as it were, introduced in his epistle. Probably this Sassenach scribe would have had it fixed at \$5 or \$10, and would have paid that, if allowed to participate, with a feeling that it would have restricted the temptation he and the other Sassenachs might have felt to devise methods of getting the better of mine host. I hold no brief for the Committee; I don't know who they are, indeed; but I think they are to be congratulated on the exercise of a wise restraint in fixing the tariff at such a modest figure, which is all the more appropriate in view of the call that is being made on us all at present to cut down expenditure on personal enjoyment. In any case, a Burns dinner need not, to be appropriate or typical of the man in whose honour it is organised, be an elaborate function. Plain, homely fare was his portion through life, and he had a whole-hearted contempt for gastronomical kickshaws. He wrote:—
"And Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jumps in luggies."
I know nothing of the menu for the forthcoming dinner, but I should imagine that it will comprise dishes associated with Scotland and the Scottish reputation for the production of men of brawn and muscle. There should be no difficulty in providing a dinner of that kind at the figure specified. Sassenachs would be out of place at such a feast, and the only "business point of view" in the decision to exclude them would, I imagine, be consideration for the delicacy of the business portion of their internal anatomy. In Burns' day there were those who, like "Roderick Random's" correspondent, sneered covertly at Scottish dishes and diet. Like our Sassenach friend with the thirst for a "glimpse," they did not know what they spoke or wrote about, and he hits them off nicely in lines which I commend to the attention of this devisor of the latest scheme for the assistance of War Charities. To wit:—
Is there that owre his French ragout,
Or olio that vud staw a soo
Or fricassee wad mak' her spew
Wi' perfect scanner,
Looks doon wi' sneering, scornfu' view
On sic a dinner?
Puir deevil! See him owre his trash,
As feckless as a withered rash;
His spindle-shank a guid whup-lash,
His nieve a nit;
Through bloody flood or field to dash,
Oh, hoo unfit!
But mark the rustic, haggis-fed,
The tremblin' earth resounds his tread,
Clap in his walle nieve a blade,
He'll mak' it wisht;
An' legs, an' arms, an' heids will sned
Like taps o' thrissle.
Yours, etc.,
SCOTTIE.

Hongkong, January 24th.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
COMBINATION COT AND TENTS.
TENTS. WASHSTANDS.
CAMP STOOLS AND
RECLINING CHAIRS.
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AND
EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMPING.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

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ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3 Large Size	Finest and
"First Quality."	Cheapest
\$1.50 per tin	Egyptian
of 100 or \$2.30	Cigarette.
per tin of 50	Stands foremost
Duty Paid.	in the opinion
The most	of all
popular	Connoisseurs.
Egyptian.	



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[941]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

CABINETS,
SIDEBOARDS,
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IN
PERIOD STYLES.

LATEST PRODUCTIONS

IN

AXMINSTER, WILTON AND
ART CARPETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE MALABON SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE AND TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February, 1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SMITH BELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Manila, P.I., 19th January, 1917. [216]

NOTICE.

MR. TSUI YEUNG SHAN (徐仰山) has been appointed to act as our Firm's Comptroller in Hongkong, and will take up duties as such from this date.
ABDOOLALLY EBBRAHIM & Co.,
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1917. 212

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. GEORGE ERNEST WETTON to Sign our Firm Pro Formations.
H. SKOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. 207

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the UNION TRADING COMPANY, of No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. E. M. CHURN and Mr. C. HONKNEY are the only Managers of the Firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the Firm. The Public is requested to bring to the Firm's notice any instrument or document purporting to be made by the Firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said E. M. CHURN or the said C. HONKNEY.

THE UNION TRADING Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [198]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table—

SUNDAYS.
From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS AND WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. Car will be discontinued. [186]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL DIVISION of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN DIVISION of Kowloon, occupied by more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED AND LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gwyn Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Annual Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1917.
A. M. GIBSON,
Secretary. [205]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, for the undermentioned Services, until 12 o'clock Noon on the dates stated—
Fuel and Washing, 16th February, 1917.
Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th Feb., 1917.
Meat and General Supplies, "A," 22nd Feb., 1917.

Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1917.
General Supplies, "B," 2nd March, 1917.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after twenty-four hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address, or fails to send in samples within twenty-four hours of written application being left at the said address, or refuses to accept a contract allotted to him.
This right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved. [193]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBOY HANIBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. 176

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 1576/1580, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBOY HANIBHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51463/51467 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAN KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.

FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.

CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Underigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [170]

SECOND 5 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 26th December, the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots.	Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Containing (Approximate).	Area (Approximate).	Upset Price.
1	73	Lot 73, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	73 feet by 100 feet.	7,300 sq. ft.	0.166 acre.	\$2,500
2	74	Lot 74, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	74 feet by 100 feet.	7,400 sq. ft.	0.169 acre.	\$2,500
3	75	Lot 75, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	75 feet by 100 feet.	7,500 sq. ft.	0.172 acre.	\$2,500
4	76	Lot 76, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	76 feet by 100 feet.	7,600 sq. ft.	0.175 acre.	\$2,500
5	77	Lot 77, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	77 feet by 100 feet.	7,700 sq. ft.	0.178 acre.	\$2,500
6	78	Lot 78, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	78 feet by 100 feet.	7,800 sq. ft.	0.181 acre.	\$2,500
7	79	Lot 79, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	79 feet by 100 feet.	7,900 sq. ft.	0.184 acre.	\$2,500
8	80	Lot 80, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	80 feet by 100 feet.	8,000 sq. ft.	0.187 acre.	\$2,500
9	81	Lot 81, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	81 feet by 100 feet.	8,100 sq. ft.	0.190 acre.	\$2,500
10	82	Lot 82, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	82 feet by 100 feet.	8,200 sq. ft.	0.193 acre.	\$2,500

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large New Consignment of Latest Fashions of the ROYAL, PALACE, MANDLEN, BRILLIANT, FRENCH, GEORGET'S AND WATER-SHADE CREPES FOR DRESSES. WRAPPERS, OPERA CLOAKS of all Styles. INDIAN, PERSIAN AND SILK CARPETS.

An inspection is earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
38 & 40, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL
192

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 178

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 179

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 180

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 181

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. [213]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company's Hotel Managers, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

WANTED.

SECRETARY (Lady or Gentleman) Wanted to generally assist the Deputy Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police Reserve. (Hours, roughly, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., 2.30-5.30 P.M.) Apply to—
MR. F. C. JENKIN,
Prison Buildings,
Ice House Street.
[208]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., skilful, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.
[105]

INTIMATION

GILBEY'S SPEY-ROYAL

SCOTCH WHISKY.

IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE FROM PURE MALTED BARLEY

IN A POT STILL.

10 YEARS OLD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE, 618.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR-ROBERTSON.—On January 18th, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and at the Shanghai Free Christian Church, Jeannie Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Henner Hunsdon TAYLOR, of the China Inland Mission, to JOHN ROBERTSON, of Falkirk, Scotland.

DEATH.

GRACE.—On January 23rd, at 10, Seymour Terrace, JORGE MARIA GRACE, Shanghai, Foochow and Manila papers please copy. [210]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. CHUNG desire to express their most grateful thanks for all expressions of sympathy with them in their recent bereavement. [217]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25TH JANUARY, 1917.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

UNLESS President WILSON is in the possession of confidential information that the Central Powers realise the inevitable results of the prolongation of the war and are prepared to make substantial sacrifices in order to secure an early peace, it is impossible to imagine what justification he can have for announcing that "progress has been made in the direction of the cessation of hostilities." There was certainly nothing hesitating or indefinite in the Allies' reply to his recent Note; it stated with admirable force and lucidity the reasons why the Allies are "determined to endure every sacrifice in order to press to a victorious close a conflict upon which depends their own safety and prosperity and the very future of civilisation." Nor was there any room for misunderstanding in Mr. BALFOUR's subsequent dispatch, which, while sympathising with President Wilson's ideals, expressed the conviction that none of them could be satisfied, "even imperfectly," unless peace was secured on the general lines indicated, so far as Europe was concerned, in the Allies' Note. Inasmuch as the Allies have never from the outset made any secret of their aims and have never varied them—except to

demand the expulsion of the Turks from Europe because of their repeated barbarities—President Wilson cannot base his optimistic utterances upon any change in their attitude. We are thus driven to the conclusion either that Germany has modified her tone, or that, so far as President Wilson is concerned, it is a case of the wish being father to the thought. President WILSON, however, robs his words of much of their value when he proceeds to declare that, in order to obtain a permanent peace, "any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean a peace forced on the loser, and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the world's security. A contented peace could only be founded on the equality of national rights." Does he really believe that an inconclusive peace would be an enduring peace, or that Germany's crimes have not already engendered a feeling of resentment that can only be allayed by adequate punishment? President Wilson attributes to both groups of belligerents the statement that it is "no part of their purpose to crush their antagonists." The Allies, however, merely disclaimed any intention "to exterminate or extinguish politically the Germanic peoples." That is a very different thing. To avoid any possible misconception in the matter, they added that they desired "to rescue Europe from the brutal encroachments of Prussian militarism." How can it be argued that this implies that "there must be peace without victory"? How is the German military caste to be discredited in the eyes of the nation if in the end it is to be in a position to claim that to its foresight Germany owes her successful defence against a formidable league of envious rivals bent upon her destruction? It would merely be an additional argument in support of increasing the burden of armaments under which Europe has groaned for so long, and would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to another trial of strength. Germany has to be taught that war does not pay, and until she has learned that lesson by bitter experience no hope of peace can be entertained. After the exhibition which Germany has given of the light in which she regards treaties and engagements the Allies will want something more satisfying than verbal assurances from her in the future; they will require to be convinced that she is in a chastened mood and that she is not in the position to plunge the world again into strife, even if she has the inclination. It is for this that the Allies are making such desperate sacrifices of blood and treasure; "peace without victory" they can always obtain. Indeed, in advocating such a course, President Wilson lays himself open to the suspicion of espousing Germany's cause. Nor is this suspicion allayed when he proceeds to emphasize the necessity of "the freedom of the seas" and to declare that "every great nation should be assured a direct outlet to the great maritime highways." When have the seas not been free in time of peace? Great Britain has held the seas in trust for all nations. Her position as the island nucleus of a world-wide Empire makes it imperative that she should be "Mistress of the Seas," but when has she ever abused that position? Even in this present war she can honestly claim that all her actions have been in strict accordance with international law and precedent, and that there is not one single neutral subject whose life has been jeopardised by her. If the neutral nations, amongst which the United States of America stand first, would impress upon Germany a similar regard for rules of warfare and the rights of others they would be more usefully employed than in expressing pious hopes and impossible views.

Mr. A. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai, is at present in Hongkong.

No case was reported at the Central Police Station during China New Year Day, an exceptional experience so far as Hongkong is concerned.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, Vice-Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong, is going home at the end of the week, on leave. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton are leaving by the *China*.

Mr. H. F. King, H.M. Consul at Swatow, has been appointed Consul at Chefoo, to succeed Mr. G. A. Coombe.

A "Scottish Night" arranged by Mr. G. M. Shaw, was provided for the members and friends of the Union Church Guild last night. A very fine programme was submitted, the majority of the items of which were appropriately selected from the works of Burns. Songs were rendered by Miss Scott, Miss McCubbin and Miss Mitchell and by Messrs. S. Gray, J. Smith, and Allan. Mr. D. Templeton recited selections from Burns and Scott, and bagpipe music was contributed by Mr. P. D. Wilson. Mrs. Stubbin and Miss L. Scott provided the accompaniments. The large audience thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment and responded cordially to the call for a vote of thanks to the performers, made by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, who presided. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed the proceedings.

CHINA NEW YEAR IN HONGKONG.

MOTOR-CARS AND CRACKERS.

The Chinese celebrated New Year's day in much the same manner as they did last year. There was plenty of cracker-firing and motor-car riding; but one did not notice so many "dragons" as usual. There were a few solitary cases of "dragon-playing," but the animals were by no means so ferocious-looking, nor so energetic as they have been in former years, and even the musicians suffered by comparison. Those who formerly saw much that was entertaining, in witnessing a dragon playing, have, apparently, transferred their affections to the greater exhilaration afforded by motor-car rides. The local garages must have reaped a rich harvest of dollars as a consequence. The smallest Ford car seemed to do wonders in the way of accommodating a large family, and the chauffeur often had to have one of the family on his knee in order to cope with the unusual demand. The Chinese had engaged the cars up to a late hour, and, being in a holiday mood, were willing to pay "fancy" prices for the opportunity of a "joy ride" either to Aberdeen or Shaukiwan.

Despite small-pox warnings, many Europeans visited China town for the purpose of witnessing the cracker-firing. Many imposing explosives had been prepared by some of the big Chinese business houses, and those who witnessed a certain three-stringed cracker, with "good joss" decorations at intervals, along with bombs, and an explosive family gathering summing up all, will not readily forget it. A member of the Legislative Council was so interested in this particularly fine specimen of cracker that he waited in the vicinity for half-an-hour, and when, after a slight mishap, the huge cracker was lighted, he seemed as pleased as anyone present. One remark might be made about cracker-firing, and that is with reference to the danger threatening passers-by owing to the practice of throwing fireworks from verandahs without paying any heed to those in the street below.

Dragon playing was the least popular of the day's enjoyments. One undersized specimen did good business in the neighbourhood of Causeway Bay, and attracted a large crowd by his endeavours, to the accompaniment of the inspiring strains of tom-toms and cymbals, to climb a "hill" in quest of "greenstuff." The "hill" consisted of tables and chairs, while a spray of green leaves, fixed in a crack in the table, composed the "greenstuff." The fearsome cardboard head of the dragon was supported by a Chinese fitter, and the tail was also operated by a fitter. These two fellows danced and jiggered about, not always in harmony—with disastrous results to the tailwagger—for half an hour before they finally reached the "hill top" and the green leaves. The end of a particular "dragon" provides a sad story. He made the mistake of performing his pranks in a forbidden area, a crowd assembled, an obstruction was caused, and the "dragon" was led away by a constable, who would not make allowances for the holiday spirit; and yesterday the head occupied a prominent place in the charge-room at the Central Police station.

THE WAR.

NAVAL FIGHT.

BRITISH SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGE GERMAN DESTROYERS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

BRITISH SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGE ENEMY DESTROYERS.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Admiralty has made the following announcement.—Our light forces, when patrolling in the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, on Monday night, met a division of enemy destroyers. After a short engagement one of the latter was sunk, and the rest scattered after being considerably punished. Darkness prevented the observation of the full results of the action.

Also, during the night, there was a sharp engagement between some enemy destroyers and ours in the vicinity of Behaumen Bank. One of our destroyers was torpedoed, the explosion killing three officers and 41 men. Our ships subsequently sank the vessel which fired the torpedo. We had no other casualties.

YUIDEN, January 23rd.

Particulars of the naval engagement indicate that German destroyers attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid the ice, which was very thick. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron.

The action was opened at the shortest range. Early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyer *V69* was swept away by a direct hit, killing two officers and the Commander of the flotilla, who was aboard. The *V69* fired one torpedo, and was then hit by another British shell, which knocked a funnel flat on to the deck. Another shell made a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew state that seven more German vessels were sunk.

The *V69* is now lying off Ymuiden pier.

LATER.

A Dutch tugboat has brought in ten severely wounded German sailors who were taken on board at the request of a Commander of a German torpedo-boat destroyer. They came originally from the *V 69*. It is believed that the English cut off another torpedo boat, which was seen proceeding at full speed northward. The *V 69* has now entered harbour, with eight killed aboard. She was, apparently, hit three times, and, before or after the engagement, collided with another vessel.

The engagement happened at four in the morning. The German officers refuse to give any information.

AMSTERDAM, January 23rd.

According to the *Tyd*, the German destroyers belonged to the sixth Division of the Home Fleet from Heligoland, and, apparently, intended to make a raid, but were discovered. The greater part was driven back to the base, while a portion of the squadron was forced back against the Flemish coast.

It is reported that warships were sunk, but particulars are lacking.

Some damaged German vessels have sought refuge at Zeebrugge.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, January 24th.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—We captured a trench near Gorizia and took 137 prisoners.

WAR HONOURS.

LONDON, January 24th.

A *Gazette* announces that the G.O.B. has been conferred upon General Sir William Robertson and Surgeon-General Keogh for war services.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON EXPLOSION.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Sir Emley Blackwell, Major Cooper Key (Chief Inspector of Explosives) and Sir Frederic Nathan have been appointed a committee to enquire into the London explosion and make recommendations desirable.

HONGKONG'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

RECEIPT OF \$5,000,000 ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, January 24th.

Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, gratefully acknowledges a contribution of \$5,000,000 from Hongkong for War Purposes, paid partly from revenue and partly from the proceeds of a local Loan of \$3,000,000.

AUSTRIAN LANDSLIDE.

MAIL TRAIN BISECTED.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.

A landslide bisected a mail train proceeding from Trieste to Vienna. A rescue train collided with the debris. Forty persons were killed.

A GERMAN BRIBE TO RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE FOR A SEPARATE PEACE.

PARIS, January 24th.

M. Hanotaux, writing in the *Figaro* says that Germany offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace.

AUTHOR OF ATROCITIES.

AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL.

CAIRO, January 24th.

Fakhry Pasha, the Turkish Commander at Medina, and author of the atrocities there, has been awarded a Turkish Gold War Medal.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"A SCOTCH NIGHT."

If you chance to strike a gathering of half-a-dozen friends. Where the drink is "Hidlan' Whisky" or some chosen Border blends, and the room is full of "spierin" and the "gruppins" of brown "hans", and the talk is all of artans and of plaidies and of clannishness. You can take things down and easy; you can judge you're going right. For you've had the luck to stumble on a braw Scotch Nicht!

When you're pitchforked in among them in a sweeping sort of way, As another mon and brither from the Tweed or from the Tyne, When you're taken by the oxtar and showed into a chair, While someone slips a whusky in your tumbler unaware, Then the present seems less dismal and the future fair and bright, For you've struck earth's grandest treasure in a guid Scotch Nicht!

When you hear a short name shouted and the same name shouted back, Till you think in the confusion that they've all been christened "Mac," When you see a red beard flashing in the corner by the fire, And a giant on the sofa who is six feet three or higher, Before you've guessed the colour and before you've gauged the height, You'll have jumped to the conclusion it's a braw Scotch Nicht!

When the red man in the corner lifts his strong voice to the roof, As he gives the "Hundred Pipers," and the chorus lifts the nof, When a chiel sings "Annie Laurie," with it's tender, sweet refrain, Till the tears are on their eyelids and the drinks come round again, When they chant the stirring war-songs that would make the coward fight, Then you're fairly in the middle of a guid Scotch Nicht!

When the plot begins to thicken and the band begins to play, When every tinpot chieftain has a word or two to say, When they'd sell a Queensland station for a sprig of native heath! When there's one Mac on the table—and a couple underneath— When half of them are sleeping and the whole of them are—yes, tight!— You will know that, though in Queensland, it's a braw Scotch Nicht!

When the last big bottle's empty, and the dawn creeps grey and cold, When the last clan-tarian's folded and the last nutcracker is told, When they totter down the bush track in a brave, unbroken line— To the terror of the cattle and the time of "Auld Lang Syne"— You can tell the folk at breakfast, as they watch the fearless sight— "Oh, they've only been assisting at a wee Scotch Nicht!"

WILL OGILVIE (Queensland).

OUR DEBT TO THE CHINESE.

THE BISHOP AND THE NEED OF MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The Bishop of Victoria devoted his sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday mainly to the work of the Church Missionary Society. After explaining that some of our common phrases needed to be revised and that the expression "foreign missions" was misleading, because there was no one foreign to the Christian, he said:—

"Here in Hongkong we have a special opportunity and a special obligation. The Gospel that benefits us and gives us power to live Christian lives suits the Chinese just as well as us. Medical science proves that the same thing that suits the European suits the Oriental. Vaccination, for example, is just as necessary and effective for Chinese as for Europeans. We owe a debt to the Chinese. This Colony, of which we are so proud, and all its beauty testifies to the power of British industry, statesmanship and perseverance; but all would have been of no avail without Chinese co-operation. It is the faithful Chinese labourers who have built up our magnificent buildings; they have carried and fixed every stone. They make our lives so comfortable, they make our Harbour what it is, and it is trade with them that makes our merchants so wealthy. You to whom I speak owe your wealth to the Chinese. I will say we owe a debt of reparation to the Chinese. European nations' relations with the Chinese in the past have certainly not always been in accordance with Christian principles. I have only to mention the one word 'Opium.' It is a fact that for decades in the past we have been the promoters of a great trade which our Parliament declared morally indefensible and we have been able to live comparatively free from taxes because the Chinese used so much opium. We need to counteract the false impressions given by those Europeans who are only Christian in name. The Chinese look upon all English people as Christians, and when they see unchristian action they put it down to the Christian religion. They think that there is more zeal shown for making dollars than for spreading the Gospel, and more zeal displayed in propagating cigarettes for example, than for propagating the Gospel. There is a danger lest the spread of the Gospel should be hindered by thoughtless Europeans who show a lack of respect for the religion and traditions of the Chinese. These people weaken the hands of the missionaries, and while they are opening doors to trade they are closing hearts to Christianity."

"Now in Hongkong, as well as in other parts of the British Empire, the Government has schools for the benefit of the Chinese, but the British State, apparently, decides that religious instruction is, generally speaking, not to be given in Government schools. For myself I am one of those who think that only good would come by the State giving at least optional religious instruction. I think the State owes a debt to such a society as the C.M.S. which sends out some of the best men and women to show the Christian attitude. We do not ask you to patronise the C.M.S., but to recognise your obligation to it. We are told by some people that owing to the war we ought to close our missionary institutions. It is quite true that it is the first duty of the British Empire to win the war, and she will only do that by recognising her enormous responsibility, probably to a greater degree than many of us here have done so far. But I would have you realise that those who are missionaries are not slack. Scores who would have come out as missionaries are now fighting for their country, and of our very slender staff of four doctors one has gone to serve his country and another has expressed his willingness to go. We had only two hospital nurses and we sent one to the war. Do you suppose it is the will of Christ that we should suspend our proclamation of the Gospel because of the war? There are those who would have us do so, and they point to the example of the Church of Rome and ask us to look at the French and Italian Priests. All honour to them, who are laying down their lives for their country, but you make a great mistake if you think the Church of Rome is

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BURGLARY.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on a Chinese, known to the police, who broke into 223, Hollywood Road and stole a blanket valued at \$5.00.

THEFT OF SHOES.

Charged with the theft of three pairs of shoes from a shop stall in Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, a Chinese wood-worker was fined \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

DANGEROUS BOY.

When a Chinese saw two small boys fighting in the street he at once went up to them and pulled them apart. No sooner had he done this than one of the boys slashed him on the leg with a small saw, inflicting a nasty wound. The boy was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the birch, and also to be detained in gaol for 48 hours.

"LUCKY JOSS PAPER."

The excuse put forward by a Chinese who was charged with the theft of three jackets from a house in Third Street was that he merely went to the house to distribute "lucky joss paper," and the jackets were given him by another man.

He was sentenced by Mr. Wood to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

BERI BERI.

A Chinese coolie of Stanley was charged before Mr. Wood with removing a dead body without permission. It was stated that the defendant lived with three other coolies, one of them died, and the body was taken away and "dumped" in front of a house 30 yards away from where defendant lived. The body was subsequently discovered by the police and conveyed to the mortuary, and here it was discovered that the man had died from *beri beri*.

Defendant said that the deceased man was taken suddenly ill, and his uncle, who was a medicine man, attended him. However, the uncle's administration proved of no avail, and when the man died, the uncle said it would be unlucky to keep him in the house, and so they carried the body outside. Defendant added that he was not aware of the fact that he should have reported the death to the police.

A fine of \$25, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

suspending her missionary operations. We have had to close one missionary institution because of the war, but the Church of Rome has taken it up and is carrying it on. Within this very church yard so to speak, there is a fine building being erected and it is the Church of Rome who is erecting it. The price of the land was altogether beyond the Church of England, but the Church of Rome can buy it and build on it even in war time. Let us realise, as they do, that we are trustees for the Gospel of Christ and that, after all, the only cure for the war is by the Gospel of Christ. It is when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea that men will cease to hurt and destroy, and it is not until the whole world gives glory to God in the Highest that there will be peace on earth and goodwill to men. Let us then realise our trusteeship. The church missionary association is a local institution for propagating the Gospel and to help the work amongst the Chinese. In a short time the committee will meet and will allocate the money to different parts of the diocese. We shall have many applications for grants for Native agents, catechists, Bible women and School masters. We shall be asked to help the Chinese Church members in Canton to build a new Church worthy of the metropolis of South China, at any rate worthy of the Anglican Communion's representatives in South China. We had a hired building but now the Church there is in danger of being homeless and Cantonese churchmen return from Canada, the Straits Settlements and Australia and other places to their own city, and say 'where is our Church?' We have a fine site for the new Church. The Chinese are themselves collecting half the \$25,000 required and we are asking the C.M.S. to give a substantial grant so that we may be represented more adequately in that important city. In these ways I ask you to fulfil your responsibility as trustees of the Gospel of Christ."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BERLIN TO BAGDAD.

GERMANY'S REAL WAR AIMS.

At one time Belgium's coast line appeared to be the most serious question for Britain, an adverse solution of which would endanger the future. But as the war has progressed broader issues have appeared, of which Germany's aim at establishing a huge land wedge under German control from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Indian Ocean seems to be the most ominous. Scores of large and small works dealing with the task have been published in Germany during the war. One of the most recent is "Das grösere Mitteleuropa" ("Greater Central Europe"), Professor Ernst Jäckh. Its author has been one of the most prolific of German war writers and lectures. Before the war he was well known as the author of "Der aufsteigende Halbmond," and as the founder and syndic of the *deutscher Werkbund*.

Herr Jäckh's book deals with what he calls the real Central Europe as established to-day—"Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—whose people are to be welded together into a uniform organism. He writes: "This was bound to come, by all the laws of geography, and it realises exactly what the German Emperor foresaw politically when he said to his generals on New Year's night, 1900-9, in reference to Serbia's threat of war against Austria-Hungary: 'Now England's encircling policy wishes to close Germany's last and only landway to the outer world.' The last and only landway leading to the world: this short, classical phrase crystallises the compulsion which led the young Kaiser to Constantinople in the first year of his reign, inspired by the desire to realise the geographic trinity—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey."

"It is noteworthy that during the same year in which the Kaiser visited Constantinople—a visit which laid the foundations of the Bagdad railway—Germany obtained possession of Heligoland. These two (Heligoland and Bagdad), although so far apart, are united by a deep inward meaning. They are the pillars to support Germany's mighty arch—Central Europe. A similar parallel belongs to the year 1898, when Admiral von Tirpitz's naval programme took up the task of securing our safety on the ocean side, and the Bagdad railway agreement continued the work of establishing our land communications. Each is essentially the supplement of the other. The meaning and aim of it all is that in case the enemy can close the North Sea and the world is to open the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean for the Continent."

"The landway across Central Europe thus becomes a roundabout way to the overseas. That is the importance of 'the last and only way,' we must tread it and secure it. It was not the fancy of a statesman which led us along it, but the iron compulsion of our geographical position. Yet, if necessity drives us to the south-east, it is no less true that the needs of Bulgaria and Turkey impel them towards the north-west. What caused Turkey's paradise in the Near East to sink into ruin and decay? The discovery of the sea route to India in 1498. But the Berlin-Bagdad railway will more than restore its ancient splendour."

LAND AGAINST WATER.
The root idea of the Central European land wedge is to oppose land to water; to neutralise British naval supremacy by land domination. Or, as another German writer puts it, to counter the London blue-water school by land communications. Herr Jäckh concludes thus:— "Historic destiny proclaims from this melody that the present war was inevitable, but it insists, too, on the stability of the Central European organism when it is understood and developed organically. In other words, this organism is capable not only of life and resistance, but also of attack. This stretch of land is an organic continent which can produce everything necessary to the peoples inhabiting it. But it also possesses the strength and the functions of an arm which can knock continuously on the door of Egypt. It must not be the arm of Europe's 'sick man,' but the entire strength of the powerful ally must operate through it."

THE AGE OF ORGANISATION.
This German author has something to say on the subject of organisation. He maintains that German organisation differs from all others in that it is organic, proceeding from within, fulfilling the nature of things. "We want a vital organism within the greater organism of Central Europe. And only the German mind can organise this new entity and at the same time organically develop it. Germany is the microcosm of Central Europe—through the essence and history of her particularism. She has solved the same problem within her own frontiers and has now become a microcosm destined to solve the problem for Central Europe—*Morning Post*."

FUTILE AND INSINCERE.

Maximilian Harden pointed out in the *Zukunft* that the Kaiser's peace overtures were not only futile, but manifestly insincere:—

"What Germany must understand before she enters on useless overtures for peace is that the Allies are not bluffing when they demand that Germany must come into line with the political system of Western Europe, and put an end to that bellicose feudalism which they regard as a menace to civilization."

"The Allies will insist that the future government of Germany must be one in which the people have a voice, and not one in which only an autocracy counts. They want guarantees, not that Germany will be at all times ready for war, but that she will keep the peace."

"When England demands the doom of militarism she means that armaments for offensive purposes must be subordinated to the reasonable needs of defence, and still further, be reduced under such a system of honest international arbitration that Europe cannot again suddenly be plunged in the horrors of a devastating war."

HOW KRUPPS WAS BOMBED.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S THRILLING FLIGHT.

TO ESSEN AND BACK.

Lieutenant Dancourt, who, with Captain Beauchamps, recently flew to Essen and back, and bombed the famous Krupp Works, contributes to the *Daily Chronicle* this thrilling story of his daring exploit.

How I bombed Essen? Indeed, it was very simple, as you will see by these extracts of my log-book, where I consign some of my impressions during my journey. I would remind you first that two French aeroplanes, one piloted by Captain Beauchamps, the other by me, effected the raid.

Although the distance to be covered was pretty nearly 500 miles it was not to frighten me. I had an extensive training for seven years, and have always been a specialist of long distance flying, as witness my participation in the Circuit de Paris (400 miles), La Cote d'Azur (1912 (540 miles), Paris-Berlin, in 1913 (600 miles), and my great journey Paris-Vienna-Bucharest-Varna-Constantinople-Konia-Adana, and, finally, Syria (over 3000 miles).

11 a.m.—My friend Beauchamps has just gone and I followed two minutes later. One thousand yards up, 2,000—3,000 we keep on getting higher and higher. The weather is clear with just a few clouds over 4,000 ft. The air is distinctly cold.

12 a.m.—I am full over the Boche lines. We are seen and the anti-aircraft guns start a curtain fire a little forward but too high. The white puffs of the 77 make a line of smoke which I have got to cross. Soon the shots become more and more numerous. 300 shots at least must have been fired in a few minutes. Time after time I get right into the smoke of the bursting shells, and I can hear pieces of steel whistling near, very near. Oh! the Boche gunner rectifies its range. But he is too low now, so I go higher still, and I pass.

Now there are shots on my left, which burst with black smoke. 105 calibre shells. This is getting more serious. Shots get nearer. I point toward the left slightly, and all of a sudden, I go 90 degrees to the left and drop straight towards the ground for 300 ft. The game is finished and the gunners done. Out of spite they shoot all over the place, and the shells burst now at the back of me. It looks as if I was going to get out of trouble without much difficulty.

Now where is my friend? I cannot see him. Has he been brought down? Has he changed his line?

ATTACKED BY ENEMY AIRMAN.

A little later I can see a big, fat yellow plane. Black crosses! It's a Boche. Another one follows very near. The distance between us is about 600 feet, but they are much lower than I am. Clac-clac-clac! It is Mr. Boche opening fire. The short bursts of his machine-gun keep repeating. The brute does not shoot badly. Shall I engage him in a fight? It is really very tempting. But no, Essen is my only target, and I have no right to compromise, by a passing engagement, the success of our raid. I open my engine right out, and lose sight of my aggressor. As I fly over Treves I just distinguished on my left the outline of another plane. It is getting nearer and nearer. The sun prevents me from seeing it clearly, although I seem to recognise the silhouette of my companion's machine. No doubt it is him. I can now see his blue, white and red cocarde. And all of a sudden I feel very happy. One is so very lonely up there, very very high. A little later I change my direction and go straight north, leaving Coblenz on my left. Far in front of me I can see a small grey ribbon. . . . The Rhine. It looks beautiful from up here. Somehow my confidence increases every minute. Sure, everything will go well. I cross over the night bank. On the river many long convoys of barges go up towards Coblenz. If only I did not have a consignment of bombs to deliver, I should go down to gun them. It is funny how strong these temptations are.

Here I am. My friend and co-pilot is still on my right. My engine keeps on turning merrily, and I marvel at the ease with which I have covered these first 200 kilometres. A quick calculation shows me that we are going at the rate of about 130 miles an hour. It is a goodish speed. The weather is still up here. My thermometer shows 16 degrees below zero. To try and get warm I move arms and legs as much as I can in that cramped space. A few drops of perspiration which I drink warm, my gas mask and my mouth.

Underneath the Rhine and still more boats. . . . Now we pass a town which seems enormous. It is Cologne. What a splendid target it would make. But there are women, children, old people, and I am a soldier, not a pirate. I must only aim at destroying the military power of the enemy.

Now I point straight towards Dusseldorf. But all the district disappears under a pool of smoke. What an extraordinary agglomeration of works! Here are Solingen, Elberfeld, Barmen, black country criss-crossed by innumerable railways and with hundreds of high chimneys like giants, pointing to the sky. Down there a tremendous amount of arms of all sorts, munitions, etc., all to be directed against us, are produced with a tremendous activity.

ESSEN AT LAST!

EsSEN! last. I am over what has been considered as the heart of Germany, over the town which stands as the symbol of brutal force. Where now are the Krupp works? There, at the west of the town. How large they are! The stores and buildings between which trains are running seem innumerable. The attempts to disguise it are indeed foolish. It is the most perfect target one can imagine. Now I suppose I am going in "the straight". I look here and there for bursting shells. Nothing. They aim too low. However, some very violent waves of air, of which I do not understand the cause, disturb for a moment my bombing preparations.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

WHEN KHAKI IS UNWELCOME.

SOLDIERS' WIVES OBJECT TO OBJECTORS.

The people of Lewes, still burning with resentment at the billeting of the town of 600 members of the Non-Combatant Corps, have heard with relief that there is a chance of the conscientious objectors being segregated in the workhouse, writes a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, under date of September 14th.

The plain fact at Lewes is that soldiers' wives and mothers or other relatives object to making beds and preparing meals for conscientious objectors.

"The workhouse may not hold more than 300 persons comfortably," said a member of the local council yesterday. "But early in the war it had to give accommodation to 600 Lancashire miners, mill hands, and the like—who volunteered for service at the first call. I fear that many of those heroes have since been killed or maimed. What was good enough for them ought to be sufficient for the objectors in khaki."

NOBODY LOVES THEM.

The conscientious objectors walk about the town in twos and threes, detached from the rest of humanity. By people on whom they are not billeted they are regarded with curiosity as though they were freaks of nature.

Some people find it hard to remain silent, and the objectors are assailed with, "Have you been a soldier long, sir?" or "Why don't you wear your medals?" Other people give them unmistakable glances of ridicule or contempt.

They parade near the railway station every morning—"at least, it isn't exactly a parade; they just get together," said a railway official—and while three or four gangs are taken by train to work some miles away the others are escorted for drill to a remote part of the downs. Lewes has been found a very convenient centre by some of them. They are able to attend the gatherings of Plymouth Brethren, which are held there regularly. They used to travel long distances for that purpose.

2 o'clock.—The centre of the works pass. I drop my torpedoes in rapid succession. My friend who is over me and a little on the left drops his also. I guess, more than I can exactly see, as I am so very high, that underneath in the works the people suffer from a sort of madness. There are rushes of people soon hidden by clouds of smoke which rise from many points. . . . Near the centre it seems that there is a formidable explosion, followed by intense fire. What a joy to have attained one's aim.

Krupp has been bombed, in full day light, in spite of anti-aircraft guns and all its plans. . . . I suppose that now the Boches must be mad with fury, and will try to chase us. Never mind, my mission has been fulfilled. I will fight enemy planes if they come. Here I am again over Dusseldorf, but not going so fast as in coming. The wind, which has veered, hampers me. A quick verification of my oil and petrol tanks. All is well. I can keep up for another six hours. The clouds get denser and denser. There is at some moments a thick mist, which veils completely the ground. My only guide is now the compass, N.S.W.

As I am browsing, some explosions thunder louder than the noise of my engine. I turn right round, so that the Boche gunner loses the range. But as I turn I see 1,500 or 2,000 ft. under me three boche planes who are giving chase. Their machines are as fast as mine but as soon as they try to go up they lose ground. I shakeen for a few seconds and going straight towards the most forward of them, I serve him at about 150 yards with three burst of my machine-gun. Unnerved, he prefers not to engage in a fight and flies towards the left. But the others are attacking me from the back. It is time to go.

Have I wounded my opponent? I don't think so, as he seems to be flying straight again, but very much lower. Soon the two others are only black spots. . . . The chase has lasted over 30 minutes, and I have got a real stiff neck, so often did I turn round. . . .

Now I have been up six hours. Time drags dreadfully. My eyes hurt, and I suffer from the cold. Evidently I am over Belgium now. But where? I must know. I come down, engine stopped. How sweet is that silence after six hours of tempest! Four thousand feet; it is low enough.

6.30.—I cannot stand it any more, I am coming down, 7,000 ft., 5,000 ft., 1,000 ft. I cannot hear the guns any more. But what are these? Bivouacs. Am I in France? I keep on for another quarter of an hour, going south, and finally alight in an immense field, far from a village. If I am on the territory invaded by the Germans I'll fly away under their nose.

I am at the end of the field, ready to start again in case of alert. I have kept my engine turning slowly. After five minutes of waiting some people come running towards me, peasants. I shout to them at the top of my voice, "Where am I?" "At Champaubert," they answer me. What a joy is mine. I am in France, back, after having succeeded in what seemed to men an impossible enterprise.

My notes finish here. There is anyhow little to add. I jumped from my machine, but my legs were so numbed that for some time they would not support me. However, after a few minutes, I felt quite well again, and, cheered to the echo by the villagers, who had arrived in large numbers, I left again to report to my chiefs, and heard that my friend had arrived quite safely, and landed about 60 miles from me. My happiness was then complete.

And now, Mr. Krupp, to the pleasure of seeing you again soon.

THE VALUE OF MACHINERY IN WAR.

WITS MUST BE USED AND RISKS DARED FOR QUICKER ENDING OF WAR.

[BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

Mr. Churchill wrote the following article in the *New York Times* to remove misconceptions caused by certain comments made on the Jutland Battle, but the importance of the article lies in the suggestive method in which Mr. Churchill develops his thesis and applies it to the land war. His position may be summarized thus: (1) The dominant strategic fact of the naval war is that the British fleet delivers a continuous attack on the vital interests of Germany, whereas Germany produces no corresponding effect on England. The strategic compulsion to fight the battle is on Germany. (2) Germany having decided to suffer rather than fight, Sir John Jellicoe fought the Battle of Jutland because he considered his superiority justified him in facing the disadvantages of fighting on the enemy's coasts. The event proved him right. (3) But since the enemy will not fight a decisive battle, even when it is offered off his own coasts, other methods must be sought, though nothing must be done to jeopardise the solid advantages of England's main and primary positions. Then Mr. Churchill goes on to discuss the land problem.

Every day since the war began events have occurred which justified the largest type ever used in printing. The great facts emerge gradually, but none the less unmistakably. Looking around, little that is definite can be discerned. Looking back, even from no great distance, the true features of the stupendous panorama stare you in the face. We see them now stretching back like a range of mountain peaks to these far-off lands of August and September, Anno Domini 1914.

The German invasion and victories; the salvation of Paris; the struggle for the seaward flank; Tannenberg; the Serbian morale; Przemyśl; Warsaw; Suva; Champagne; Ferdinand of Bulgaria; Verdun; Brusiloff; and nearest of all, towering and beelling above on heads, shrouded in darkness and storm the giant battle in Picardy which history calls the Somme.

But although we are still so close to this stupendous episode that it is in its general mass undifferentiated, as it were, a false angle of vision, there are some features which can already be discerned and appreciated. The sombre difficulty of the task and the brilliant achievements of the troops leap out to us in vivid juxtaposition. Let us measure the achievement by the difficulties.

In the old wars of Marlborough and Frederick and Napoleon the differences between the offensive and the defensive were small. Each had its advantages and its drawbacks. But, broadly speaking, an army of sixty or seventy thousand men had no hesitation in attacking an army of fifty or sixty thousand; and there are many instances where such attacks upon troops of equal quality have been made by skilled Generals with a smaller army. This came the improvement in firearms; and already in the American civil war, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, at Cold Harbour, and elsewhere we begin to see the arrest of the offensive by fire. Thus, in 1870, frontal attacks were hardly ever the means of victory, and the German method of gaining victories was seen to consist mainly in the strength of large turning or enveloping movements by very strong forces.

All the theory of modern war, as taught in the nineties, dealt on the holding of an enemy closely in front till superior forces had overlapped and threatened to surround him; and in the Boer war it was held a crime to make a frontal attack on account of the severity of the fire and the losses inevitably incurred. These ideas received their largest and latest application in the war between Russia and Japan. All the great battles of that war were simple adaptations of the German method of 1870 upon a much greater scale.

What has happened to alter this slowly matured, profoundly studied, universally held opinion or the hard facts upon which it rested? Certainly it is not any diminution of the power of firearms. On the contrary, their power has increased by leaps and bounds. Improvements in weapons of all kinds, improvements in their use, the machine rifle, the automatic rifle, the machine-gun in all its forms and in undressed or numbers, barbed wire, entrenchments of marvellous cunning, have multiplied several times the power of the defence by firearms.

The fire which arrested decisively the Japanese frontal attack at Liao Yang and blasted away their furious assaults on Port Arthur, was child's play to the fire through which the British assaults on the Somme have been pushed forward. What, then, are the new facts? There appear to be three. First, the extraordinary development of massed artillery, particularly heavy artillery, with unlimited quantities of shell; secondly, the indifference to loss of life exhibited by all the nations engaged in Armageddon; and thirdly, the devotion and superhuman courage of the troops.

How far have these facts affected the conditions about modern defensive fire which had been so generally accepted before the war? I have called attention recently to some of the conditions and limitations of the latest form of the artillery attack—how overwhelming it was upon the troops and areas subjected to it; but how ponderous and slow-moving in application and how local in action; and how considerably it could be mitigated by an elasticity of defence which allowed for a certain limited extension of ground. The bullet has now done that. It reaches its maximum intensity in cases where the defenders, as at Verdun, are resolved not to yield an inch, but where, by continual counter-attacks and the peeping in of new troops, they strive with the utmost desperation to hold and regain their fixed positions. No one must underestimate the terrific power of the artillery development as a new means of offence; but neither must they forget

limitations. For the rest, there is only the heroism of the soldiers and the ruthless character of the war.

In these conditions, it is clear that only the absence of other possibilities have thrown the armies in the west back upon frontal attacks.

It is worth looking a little more narrowly at the German attack upon Verdun, which was described as the "anvil" attack. The power of the artillery to kill men, and by killing men to wear down armies, is limited only by difficulty of finding men to kill. Therefore, it seems very important to discover those spots which the enemy feels bound to hold at all costs, and make him expose his divisions one after another to be battered to pieces upon them.

Also, it is clearly necessary to threaten these spots with infantry, so as to force the enemy to hold them with numbers. But it should be recognised that once the enemy has been compelled to place himself in this situation, the next step is to kill him there. He may just as well be killed there as anywhere else. In so far as the Germans in their attack on Verdun applied this method, they inflicted most serious and formidable injury upon the French; but when carried away by the desire to gain quickly certain particular pieces of ground they launched heavy mass attacks, they themselves began to suffer on a far greater scale than the defenders, and they threw away the profit which they shrewdly conceived form of attack had at one time and in certain phases given them.

It is usually assumed that the Germans will be able to relieve themselves of pressure in the west and reduce the strain by what is called "shortening the line."

At a certain moment it is thought that there will be a general retirement to a new and straighter line saving, perhaps, a hundred miles of front and releasing 500,000 men. But this view ought not to be too readily accepted. It is by no means evident that any substantial relief will accrue to the Germans from such a retirement, and contraction, while the injury to their prestige and the surrender of conquered territory will be a most serious disadvantage. Broadly speaking, the struggle in the west is between 2,500,000 Germans and 3,500,000 French and British. These immense armies are locked in conflict with each other. They can bring their maximum power to bear upon each other equally well on a 350 mile front. If the Germans, by "shortening their line," save 500,000 men, the same process will liberate at the same moment about 700,000 French and British troops who are now opposite them. These 700,000 men would be pressed into the attack on one of the existing battle fronts, or alternatively a new battle front will be opened, and the 500,000 Germans who had been "saved" will be required to meet their antagonists in somewhat divergent circumstances.

War is a struggle of armies. How the lines are drawn, where exactly they range, whether they are long lines or short lines, whether they are straight or serpentine does not, within certain limits, affect the problem. There are now, perhaps, two great concentrations on the western front—Verdun and the Somme. If the front were contracted by a hundred miles, probably a third or fourth would develop. The essential character of the conflict would remain unaltered. Here they would fight spread out in long, thin lines. Then and there and here again they will be butting at each other like rams. It will be the same struggle between the same combatants.

Further, the longer the defensive lines the less concentrated is the artillery of the attack.

Always remember this is a war of armies, of armies representing the life energies of nations, and it will be decided only by the killing and cowing of men. It is not a war of positions. There are no vital and decisive keys. There are no strategic points, which, even occupied, paralyze the resistance of large forces of troops. There are no railway junctions around which deviations cannot be made in a short time. There are no heights which dominate larger areas of country. French warfare has robbed even the topography of the actual battlefield of much, if not all, its old tactical significance. Almost any position can be defended by entrenchments and held at a certain increased rental, in spite of being outflanked or overlooked. In fact, one is only to look along the western lines to see examples of every kind of "unlucky" position, according to old ideas, being held month after month, almost year after year, by both sides.

This is a war of machinery. Generalship in this war consists largely in the application of machinery to men. The way to win the war is to beat men by machinery. The way to lose the war is to try to beat machinery by men. Wherever your enemy is forced to oppose flesh and blood to steel and fire, you are gaining. Wherever you have to rely on flesh and blood to resist steel and fire you are losing. This is the shrewdest test by which to try all operations on the western front, whether offensive or defensive, by sea or by the enemy. The man found in large, but it is limited. It cannot be replenished. "Il faut manager les hommes."

Here is a bullet flying through the air. It is only a bit of metal in motion. Here are the ribs and lungs and heart of a soldier. He is also a man, a husband, a father. The two meet in collision. But it is an unequal contest. The ribs and the rest have been made for many purposes, some of which are important, but stopping a bullet is not one of them. The bullet, on the other hand, is made for one purpose alone—namely, to pierce the hard rib, and extinguish the life that burns behind them. That is its sole vocation. "Ah," but it is said, "add courage, devotion, discipline, training to the bullet. The bullet has none of these." Quite true, but courage, devotion, discipline, and training do not after the awful inequality of the contest between the bullet and the ribs. Precious as these qualities are, they are of no avail here. Indeed, too often they only multiply the opportunities for the bullet to engage in its unequal duel. Surely we

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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[174]

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should look for something else. We cannot be content to leave the riddle here.

Here are the sharp prongs of thought: Either an effective method whereby three men can advance continually against two, or a war of sheer extermination. Every year 600,000 German youths reach the military age. Until this annual increase has been consumed—and every life costs at least a life—no progress has been made toward the final exhaustion of the capital. It is only the excess loss above the annual increment which constitutes definite progress toward the end. It is necessary, therefore, if the extermination plan is followed that the pace of the struggle should be urged to the extreme in order that the period may be shortened.

For instance, if the war so languished that not more than 600,000 Germans were destroyed or disabled in any one year there would be no reason why their supply of men should ever run short. The pace of the struggle has already forced them to add largely to the number of their divisions. The German armies in response to the strains of 1916 have been greatly augmented, and it is probable that their field establishment comprises nearly 250 divisions, as compared with perhaps 180 at the beginning of the year. Each division is a lamp burning upon the fuel of national life, or it is a tax through which the manhood of Germany bleeds away. The more numerous the divisions, the more rapid the exhaustion of men, guns, ammunition, clothing, boots, equipment, medicines, of wealth and power in all its forms.

The Verdun blunder, the victories of Brusiloff, the entry of Roumania, the tremendous pressure of the Somme offensive have exhausted these new intense efforts and increased expenditure from the enemy. And it should not be supposed even if the Allies can find no better way of winning than by the crude processes of exhaustion and extermination that they are not able and not ready to tread that terrible road. But the obligation to seek better methods is imperative on the chiefs of the Allies. As generalship content only with ordering, cannot to fire and infantry to charge? Is science bankrupt when she has made shells? Let search be made, let wits be used, let risks be dared by those who have the power to find the shortest way.

DON'T WAIT

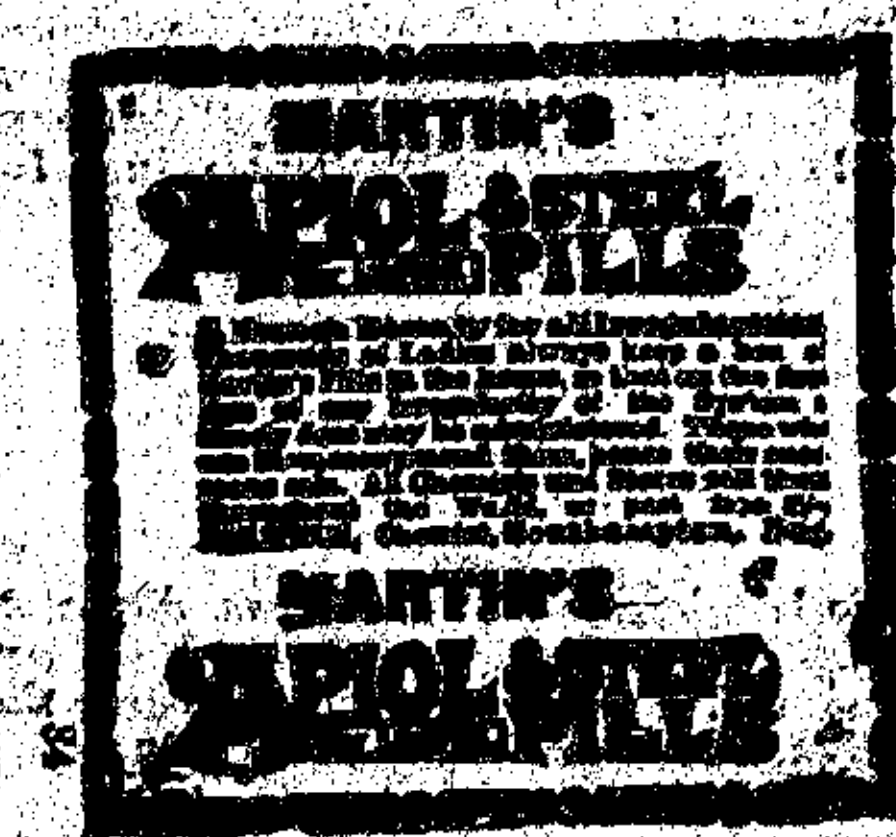
until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

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Capt. Hayashi 12,500 Feb. at Noon 5h
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE | YOKOHAMA MARU | WED. DAY, 14th
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Terada 12,500 Feb. at Noon

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